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neers", "corsairs", "mining", "negroes", "population", "slavery", etc.), but the index is decidedly incomplete. The chapters on politics and government are decidedly the best of the book, but there is hardly a specific reference to the difficulties in the way of self-government (pp. 175, 326 ff.); and the discussion of constitutions and their changes, and of revolutions, ignores many fundamental questions that any student of government would immediately propound.

The most that can be said is that the book is welcome for what it is—a fair-minded, conscientious, glorified guide-book, with many historical data. In physical make-up and appearance, too, the volume leaves little to be desired. (Misprints: pp. 34, 52, 123. Inconsistent dates: pp. 52 and 48, 279 and 337.)

F. S. P.

MINOR NOTICES

The Theory of Environment, an Outline of the History of the Idea of Milieu, and its Present Status. By Armin Hajman Koller, Ph.D., Instructor in German in the University of Illinois. (Menasha, Wisconsin, George Banta Publishing Company, 1918, pp. 104, \$1.00.) This small volume forms the first part of an extended treatise to be published shortly. It consists almost wholly of quotations and brief summaries setting forth the views of a great number of writers on the influence of environment in history. In a rather superfluous Introductory Remark (pp. 1-6) the author sketches the history of the word "milieu" as signifying environment. Then in two chapters (pp. 7-92) he traverses "the history of the idea of milieu" from the Hebrew prophets down to the present day, this history consisting entirely of citations from individual authors arranged in chronological sequence. In a brief concluding summary (pp. 93-96) he attempts to gather up the results of his study.

It goes without saying that an authoritative treatise in this difficult field must come from the hand of a scholar thoroughly at home in both geography and history. Such the present writer appears not to be. The standpoint of his book is that of the philologist or literary worker, not that of the scientist or historian. The author shows inadequate power of discrimination between great names and small. Little special stress is laid on the writers who have exercised fundamental influence on the development of modern anthropo-geography. In many instances he seems to have read about the authors he cites rather than to have read them for himself. His book has a certain value as a concise guide to the literature in the field. But it does not present a coherent history of the doctrine of environment. Least of all does it set out in a clear light the constructive evolution of the science of anthropo-geography in its relations with the modern scientific movement and the new history. Such an achievement is intrinsically beyond the powers of any but the broadest and most mature scholarship.

A. B. S.

A Nation Trained in Arms or a Militia? Lessons in War from the Past and the Present. By Lieutenant-General Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven of the German Imperial Staff. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1918, pp. xxvii, 222, \$1.25.) The author of this book, who, in 1917, was deputy chief of the German General Staff, and who was decorated with the order *Pour le Mérite* (peace class) in recognition of his contributions to military literature, has written with the tacit assumption that international rivalries and wars will continue in the future and that consequently military preparedness is a national obligation. In deciding upon a system of military training, the choice lies between a national army and a militia. Keeping in view the author's official position, and the fact that he was writing at the close of 1917 when the German armies were still looking for victory in the field, one could almost forecast the conclusion that the safety of Germany in the future "can only be guaranteed by a firmly-knit, trained, national army, not by a militia".

This conclusion is based on an interesting survey of the military history of Europe and America from the close of the Thirty Years' War to 1917, in which we have a description of the chief systems for raising armed forces employed on either continent, with an examination of the efficiency of these systems when tested by actual warfare. One very entertaining chapter discusses the views of the opponents of obligatory national military training in Germany. The plan of the work, prepared to instruct the general public, leaves no opportunity for an original contribution to military history, and the facts presented and conclusions drawn agree in general with those of other military historians of repute. However, one may reasonably say that the author underestimates the degree of efficiency attained by the Union armies at the close of the Civil War. On the whole, this is a very readable and reliable sketch of the development of the pre-war military systems of Europe.

The introduction to the translation, by a British general, Sir C. E. Callwell, ably summarizes the work and criticizes some of the author's personal judgments.

A. E. R. BOAK.

A Short History of Rome. By Guglielmo Ferrero and Corrado Bagaglio. Volume I. *The Monarchy and the Republic, from the Foundation of the City to the Death of Julius Caesar, 754 B.C.-44 B.C.* (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1918, pp. vii, 510, \$1.90.) In its treatment of the history of the monarchy and the republic, the first characteristic feature of this book which will attract the attention of the reader is its tendency to adhere to tradition for the early period. This tendency leads the author, for instance, to believe (p. 26) that the monarchy was very possibly overthrown by a revolution, and not gradually displaced; it leads him to accept the treaty of 509 B.C. with Carthage and its traditional date (p. 29), the authenticity of the Licinio-

Sextian laws (p. 60), and the story of the first Samnite war, so called (p. 69). Naturally he has little sympathy with the methods of the skeptical school of Roman historians (*cf.* pp. iv, 2, 5, 29 n., 60 n., 69, 219 n.). A second notable feature of the volume is the fact that 300 of its 483 pages are devoted to military history. Its third characteristic calls for a few words of special comment. Since the appearance of Professor Frank's work on *Roman Imperialism*, it seems to the reviewer impossible to assign to capitalism and commercialism the important rôle which Ferrero gives them in shaping the foreign policy of Rome from the middle of the third century to the latter part of the second (*cf.* pp. 131, 150, 211, 231-232, 242). All the signs of commercialism are lacking in the middle republican period. Rome did not require Carthage to give up her policy of closing Punic ports in 241 or in 201 (Frank, *op. cit.*, p. 283). So far as our information goes, she did not establish in this period export or import prohibitions, differential tariffs, or commercial monopolies, and Ferrero seems to have entirely overestimated the importance of the *societates*. Frank has shown (*op. cit.*, p. 292) that as late as the middle of the second century public contracts probably involved not more than one per cent. of the capital of the *equites*.

The author's theory of the relation of Rome to Etruria is attractive. He thinks it probable that Rome conquered Etruria, that Rome became the metropolis for Etruscan trade, and that the conflicts of the early period were episodes in the struggle between the Etruscan commercial and the Latin agricultural tradition. The Etruscan element triumphed in the timocratic constitution of Servius, the Latin, in the overthrow of the monarchy. The book contains some admirable descriptions of social and economic conditions, although in this connection it is strange that almost nothing is said (pp. 146, 270) about the Sicilian tax system and nothing at all about the significance of the transmarine colonial policy of C. Gracchus (p. 273). While the reviewer cannot agree with some of the conclusions which the author has reached, he has found the book fascinating and stimulating, as all Ferrero's works are.

FRANK FROST ABBOTT.

French Protestantism, 1559-1562. By Caleb Guyer Kelly. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, series XXXVI., no. 4.] (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1918, pp. viii, 185, \$1.25.) This is a volume marked by repetition; and the author has been somewhat swamped by the multitude of details, so that the general outlines of the period are obscured. Yet the reader will be repaid by much information as to the three eventful years of French history which constitute the theme. The author's interest is primarily economic and he makes abundantly evident the unrest of the artisan class of France which, with its enterprise, disposed it to welcome innovation and, therefore, to favor the reform. On the other hand, the economic situation of the peasantry led to content and adhesion to the older faith. A

wealth of detail is cited in support of these propositions. In higher circles the influence of hostility to the Guises is traced. Unquestionably the wars of religion in France were struggles into which very mixed motives entered, and this volume helps to make evident their complexity.

WILLISTON WALKER.

Simon Goulart, 1543-1628: Étude Biographique et Bibliographique. Par Leonard Chester Jones. (Geneva, Georg et Cie.; Paris, Édouard Champion, 1917, pp. xviii, 688.) Simon Goulart belonged to the second generation of the ecclesiastical leaders of Geneva. Born in Senlis, in 1543, he found refuge in Geneva less than two years after Calvin's death. In November, 1566, he entered the Genevan pastorate which he was to adorn till his death in 1628. After Beza's death in 1605, he was in public repute and for much of the time in official position the leader of the Genevan ministry. With his duties in the pulpit he combined a very considerable political activity and a remarkable literary productivity, as a versifier, a translator and popularizer of the classics and the Christian fathers, an historian, and as a writer on practical religion. Captain Jones's careful bibliography embraces no less than seventy-five titles.

Goulart belonged, indeed, to the unpicturesque period of Reformation history. The leaders had done their creative work. It was his to conserve what had been won rather than to build afresh. It is not to be denied that the readers' interest in him is far less than in Calvin, or even in Beza. No elaborate biography of Goulart has ever before been attempted. This gap the author has abundantly supplied. As a fellow in history of Princeton University and as a candidate for the degree of *docteur ès lettres* in the University of Geneva, he has well learned the historian's duties. He has given a most workmanlike volume, containing a careful study of Goulart's life and activities, a selection of fifty-nine of his letters, gathered from widely scattered European libraries and archives, and an elaborately annotated bibliography of Goulart's publications.

The picture the author presents is valuable as illuminating religious and political life in Geneva after the Reformation had been for more than half a century an established fact, but before modern questions had arisen on the horizon. It reveals what life and thought in the city of Calvin was when the Genevan reformer was no more, but when his influence still ruled unchallenged over Genevan intellectual interests.

WILLISTON WALKER.

Autobiography of Thomas Raymond and Memoirs of the Family of Guise of Elmore, Gloucestershire. Edited by G. Davies. [Camden Third Series, vol. XXVIII.] (London, Royal Historical Society, 1917, pp. 184.) Mr. G. Davies has edited for the Camden Society two family manuscripts, preserved in the Bodleian, which have not been previously

printed. The first, described by the writer as "a rhapsodie", is an original covering the years 1622-1659. It is a loose narrative which adds nothing new to the political or constitutional history of the period. The chief interest will be for the student of social life. Raymond was a member of a diplomatic mission to the Hague in 1632. He served as a private with the English contingent in the Netherlands in 1633, and in the following year he went to Venice as secretary to Lord Fielding and remained there almost three years. The record covering these years is the most valuable part of the document, as interesting side-lights are thrown on the state of morals—especially in Venice—and on the religious life at the Hague during the period. The rest of the manuscript has no wide import and is of little importance.

The memoirs of the family of Guise of Elmore are printed from a transcript presented to the Bodleian by Professor Firth. They are a composite record compiled by various members of this well-known Gloucestershire family during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, and are of much more value than Raymond's autobiography. Interesting light is thrown on undergraduate life at Oxford in the early seventeenth century, a subject on which there are scanty records (pp. 116 ff.); and on the work of the Commissioners for Sequestrations (pp. 166 ff.). There are also many personal touches which, if not of great historical importance, help to give a contemporary setting to the Popish Plot, the coming of William of Orange, the Convention Parliament, and the conquest of Ireland. There is also an illuminating account of electioneering methods at the close of the seventeenth century (pp. 138 ff.), which has a distinct value in the history of the subject. A letter from Henry Ireton describing the surrender of Namur in 1695, of which he was an eye-witness, is printed in full from the Carte MSS.

The editor's work gives these two documents a greater value than they possess intrinsically, as his notes and appendixes elaborate the history in minute detail, and the lives which he provides of the most important personages are based on first-class research. The editorial work is excellent. The index, however, is meagre and quite inadequate.

W. P. M. KENNEDY.

English Leadership. By J. N. Larned. (Springfield, Mass., C. A. Nichols Company, 1918, pp. vii, 400, \$2.75.) Before his death the late Mr. J. N. Larned, well known to all American teachers of history for his text-book on English history and his monumental *History for Ready Reference*, began a volume on what he called "English Leadings in Modern History". This was left incomplete and has now been printed in the form of a long essay of some hundred and thirty pages, with supplementary contributions from other hands—an introduction on English Political Genius by ex-President Taft, an essay on the Geographic Factor in English History by Donald E. Smith, and two essays by the editor of Mr. Larned's manuscript, Grace F. Caldwell, one on English

Contributions to Scientific Thought, the other on the English Gift to World Literature. Mr. Larned's essay, besides being carefully edited, has been supplemented and amplified with many interpolations and notes from the most recent writers who have touched on the subject of which he treats.

It is not easy to classify such a book as this; it is less easy to evaluate it, for it is in no sense a narrative history, nor is it precisely a critical study. Mr. Larned's contribution is essentially what is sometimes called a sketch or an outline of English development from the earliest times to the present. Its spirit may be perceived from its opening statement that "the English have been leaders in the political civilization of the world"; and there is perhaps nowhere so brief and comprehensive a statement of the process by which that leadership has been attained and made effective. The other essays, save that of Mr. Taft, are described by their titles, and they have brought together under their respective heads much useful and interesting knowledge—for they are frankly narrative and descriptive rather than critical. Mr. Taft's essay is especially interesting as making the connection between the body of the book and the activities of the political world about us, for he brings us to consider the obligation of the world, and in particular of the United States, to Great Britain as the champion of free institutions against the assault of autocracy.

It is an interesting book and it may well serve as an adjunct to the teaching of more formal English history, as well as an interpretative and suggestive volume for a reader somewhat conversant with the subject, but not in touch with the more recent developments of the historical spirit. The influence of Professor Robinson and Miss Semple is conspicuous in the later essays; and from the quotations out of Stubbs to that from President Wilson's speech of July 4, 1918, the material drawn upon is not merely apropos, it produces an effect of a past living in the present, which permeates the whole volume but gives especial value to Mr. Larned's essay.

W. C. ABBOTT.

Government and Politics of Switzerland. By Robert C. Brooks, Joseph Wharton Professor of Political Science in Swarthmore College. [Government Handbooks, edited by David P. Barrows and Thomas H. Reed.] (Yonkers-on-Hudson, World Book Company, 1918, pp. xv, 430, \$1.50.) It might be conceived that the study of the present political organization of Switzerland was somewhat outside the field of professional historical inquiry, but it does not take long to observe on examination that the results of various nineteenth-century aspirations are epitomized in the institutions of that little country. Recent history is constantly called upon to fortify the descriptions given by the author of this volume, for, although the introductory historical chapters are brief and stride across the centuries at accelerated speed, the political developments since 1830 are necessary to explain the present.

One might argue that many of the social and political customs of Switzerland are based on far more remote foundations than these, but this book is intended primarily as a text for students of political science, with the expectation that the general reader will find it interesting. In both respects it is successful. The few pages devoted to the physical basis of the confederation are fundamental to the study of its history as well as its politics. The order of treatment begins with the federal constitution, which historically is by centuries younger than cantonal government, but its importance is at present so much greater, and its functions are so rapidly absorbing the duties of the states that, to the foreign reader, its description must obviously come first. Yet the great body of local and cantonal institutions seems to be disproportionately handled in getting less than one-third as much space.

The apparatus for study is good. Each chapter is followed by references to standard writers on Switzerland, and at the close of the work a critical bibliography points the way to still more serious inquiry. The work is brought up to date so far as it is possible to follow a rapidly advancing country which will not stop legislating while its photograph is being taken. The changes in the past ten years justify a new book, and the animated treatment of the subject will gain a place for this convenient volume.

J. M. VINCENT.

The Lost Fruits of Waterloo. By John Spencer Bassett, Ph.D., LL.D. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1918, pp. viii, 289, \$1.50.) The argument of this book may be stated briefly as follows: In 1814-1815 the peoples of Europe achieved, at great sacrifice, a substantial triumph over the imperialistic ambitions of a mighty conqueror and a brilliantly organized nation. Their victory was so complete as to induce a false sense of security, and the hard-won peace was imperfectly organized. The new Concert of Europe was dynastic, rather than popular, and it contained no effective guarantee against a dangerous recrudescence of the imperial idea. Toward the close of the century it gradually collapsed, and was superseded by a new European system based, not upon the idea of a single community of nations, but upon that of two great opposed international alignments, each an armed camp as against the other. This was loudly heralded as a mode of organizing and guaranteeing peace; but statesmen knew in their hearts that it was not such, and the events of the summer of 1914 showed that in reality it was a natural and sure antecedent of war. When, therefore, the consolidating, imperialistic impulse of Napoleon, reincarnated in William II. and the German Empire, broke forth to do its bloody work, the peoples of Europe found themselves, so far as international guarantees were concerned, exactly where they had stood in 1800; the fruits of Waterloo had been lost.

The author conceives his task to be to offer "the material facts out

of which the reader may form his own opinions". He makes no effort, however, to disguise his conviction that the fruits of Waterloo were lost "through the inexperience of the men who set the world on its course again", that to return to a concerted and balanced international system would be but to invite fresh disaster, and that the hope of civilization lies in a federation of states "with enough cohesive force to guard against secession, repress any constituent state that defies the united will, make laws that concern the purposes for which the federation is formed, exercise the right of interpreting those laws by a system of federal courts, and maintain an executive that can make itself obeyed" (p. 262). Professor Bassett concerns himself with historical facts and with arguments, and wisely refrains from adding to the long list of specific plans and proposed constitutions which writers put forth in profusion during the war period. The statements of fact are almost unexceptionable, and the presentation of arguments, while traversing ground that of late has come to be very familiar, is clear and forceful, and has served a very useful purpose in recent days.

On the other hand, certain analogies that are drawn seem to the reviewer not altogether happy. The benevolently co-operative nature of the German cartel (p. xiv) is exaggerated; and the implication (pp. 194-200) that Germany should be dealt with in the lenient, if not chivalric, spirit that ought to have been shown—but unfortunately was not—toward our own defeated South does not carry conviction. Both the Confederacy and the German Empire fought for things we believe to have been wrong; but the fact that the former fought honorably and cleanly constitutes a tremendous difference.

FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG.

La Politique Extérieure de l'Autriche-Hongrie, 1875-1914. Tome I. *La Marche vers l'Orient, 1875-1908.* Tome II. *La Politique d'Asservissement, 1908-1914.* Par Jean Larmeroux, Docteur en Droit. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 1918, pp. lxiv, 490; 476.) We open this book with pleased expectation. Two stout volumes bearing the imprint of a well-known publisher lead us to hope for something measuring up to the high standard of modern French historical scholarship. The subject is timely and interesting, one about which, though there is a vast amount still to be learned, enough of importance has already appeared in various languages and scattered form to make possible a general comprehensive work of real value. We soon discover, however, to our disappointment, that we have here nothing but a laborious compilation, not based on any special knowledge or on the use of sources except French Yellow Books; also there is no evidence, in spite of a quotation or two, that the author has made use of or can make use of any language but his own. We see that he has done and done carefully a large amount of reading in the French literature available on his topic. This he has digested with fair success, and he has evolved from

it a connected story which he proceeds to tell, seldom mentioning his sources. His title too is misleading. A work on the foreign policy of Austria from 1875 to 1914, such as he announces, ought to contain much about Italy. Mr. Larmeroux has very little to say about that country, and, indeed, does not seem to know much about it. What he has given us is a history of the Eastern Question for forty years, chiefly, though not entirely, from the point of view of Austria. This would be well worth while in itself if it were based on an extensive use of German sources besides those in several other languages. Without them it can have no pretensions to serious value. Taking the story such as it is, we may say that it is told moderately and judiciously in the main, though its tone becomes more violent as we get near to recent events. If there are no original views and several bad omissions, there are at least no glaring errors. The order is frequently confusing, there is some repetition and a needless amount of reproduction of the texts of treaties, etc., well known and easily accessible elsewhere.

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE.

Brest-Litowsk. By S. Grumbach. (Paris and Lausanne, Payot et Cie., 1918, pp. 134, 3 fr.) This little volume is a contribution to the polemics of the present European revolution, and especially to the Russian phase of that revolution, by an Alsatian socialist who has resided in Switzerland for several years and is a well-known leader of the International. It is a French edition of a lecture, translated from the stenographic notes of the original German, which was delivered at the People's House, in Berne, on January 24, 1918. The text preserves the lecture form, even to reporting the applause, remarks, and questions of the audience. Apart from filibuster speeches in the Senate, an address of nearly 40,000 words, delivered as a single effort, harks back to the pulpit exploits of the New England forefathers—to days when people had more patient ears than now; but both the style and the argument of the author are compressed and his theme is developed without unnecessary detours or excursions.

Events since the lecture was given, more than a year ago, would doubtless change both the substance and the order of thought were it prepared for delivery today; but as an historical record of socialist opinion and policy during a highly critical era it retains not only documentary value but current interest. The author knows the present dictators of Russia as personal associates and intellectual colleagues, and he traces the mind of the Bolshevist movement, as represented by the two men who stand for its brains—Lenine and Trotsky—through all its aberrations of policy and inconsistencies of theory, from radical democracy to reactionary despotism. The facts are not new, but their elucidation is clear and informing.

Incidentally, the author—whose Alsatian hatred for the still triumphant imperialism of Germany combines national bitterness with doc-

trinal animosity—throws star-shells of trenchant criticism into the German social-democratic camp that illumine for the American reader some of the obscurer passages of political thought and action in the Central Powers during the period when the German revolution was incubating among the masses unfathered and unrecognized by its natural protectors.

VICTOR S. CLARK.

Japan or Germany: the Inside Story of the Struggle in Siberia. By Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S. (New York, George H. Doran Company, 1918, pp. xi, 232, \$1.35.) This little volume, written by a journalist in a loose, conversational style, contains much general information, more or less disconnected, and a certain amount of current public opinion of Japan and the Pri-Amur region for the year 1917. The purpose of the book seems to have been to show that unless Japan intervened in Siberia Germany would get control. The first fourth of the book deals with the political forces and ideals of modern Japan and the remaining three-fourths with the conditions in eastern Siberia.

Now that the war is over Germany's menace in Asia is no longer a live question, but Japan's intervention is a fact of immediate importance. Some of us would like to know what attitude the Japanese government has toward Siberia, but the book does not enlighten us on this point. To the question which the author raises, "Should Japan go to Siberia?" he replies,

By all means Yes, emphatically Yes, if she goes in the right spirit, and if when she goes a campaign of education and explanation goes with her. If Japan is merely to go to guard a pile of stores from the Huns, or even to prevent Bolsheviki disruption along the path of the Trans-Siberian, and the echo of the tramp of her legions bears no other significance than these, then No, a thousand times No.

Did Japan go "in the right spirit"? It is exceedingly difficult to answer this question from the book. On one page it tells us that Japan is materialistic, imperialistic, self-seeking, and on another page that Japan will not seize territory in Siberia. The author is lavish with strong statements, but he qualifies them in such a way that they lose their force and the reader is left in mid-air. When, however, Mr. Coleman discusses the Russian bourgeois he is quite sure of himself, and with one sweep of his brush he paints the countless brands of Russian bourgeois so black that he would rather be a Bolshevik than a bourgeois. It is a pity that the author with his ability to collect current opinion had not a better background for his Asiatic studies, for he could have made a really valuable book.

F. A. GOLDER.

Source Problems in American History. By Andrew C. McLaughlin, William E. Dodd, Marcus W. Jernegan, and Arthur P. Scott, of the Department of History of the University of Chicago. (New York and

London, Harper and Brothers, 1918, pp. xii, 512, \$1.30.) This book is one among several evidences that we are making progress in teaching history. For it shows that some college teachers are frankly and fearlessly accepting the "problem" method.

The problems, for the study of which source-material is provided in this volume, are, 1, the Battle of Lexington; 2, the Preliminaries of the Revolution; 3, the Power of the Court to Declare a Law Unconstitutional; 4, Religious Toleration and Freedom in Virginia; 5, Relation of Eastern States to the Development of the West; 6, the Slavery Problem; 7, Fort Sumter and the Outbreak of the Civil War. In the view of the editors, "Five of the seven problems . . . are of very profound significance in American history. . . . Two of the problems are chosen partly because of their continuing interest, partly because they give exceptional opportunity to weigh evidence and ponder probability." The reference is to numbers 1 and 7. The first of these is practically designed to enable students to evaluate the evidence on the question "who fired the first shot at Lexington"; the last to understand what might be termed the diplomacy antecedent to the Civil War.

Preliminary to the presentation of the documentary matter in each case, the editors provide an introductory statement under the caption, the Historical Setting of the Problem. There is also, in each case, an Introduction to the Sources, and a group of Questions and Suggestions for Study.

The several introductions constitute original contributions of considerable value, though they are not uniform in scope or in thoroughness. Mr. Jernegan's contributions are both longer and more complete than the others.

The illustrative documents seem to have been selected with care and the questions and suggestions have considerable pedagogical value.

The book arouses in the mind of a teacher the feeling of grateful appreciation because it facilitates the reorientation of historical teaching in colleges, so widely recognized as necessary if social studies are to fulfill their normal function.

The plan of manufacture of the series makes the book a little book and a cheap book—two decided advantages. One does not look for minor errors; if such exist the editors will find and correct them before reprinting the book. But from the reviewer's point of view, it would be hard to write an essay on religious toleration and freedom in colonial Virginia without at least a mention of colonial Rhode Island, and it would seem risky to write on the slavery problem without recognizing the existence of the Garrisonian movement, whatever the final verdict on that movement.

The editors admit that the first problem, who fired the first shot at Lexington, is not of great historical significance. One wonders why, under the circumstances, some other more important problem should not hereafter take its place.

The Pilgrims and their History. By Roland G. Usher, Ph.D., Professor of History in Washington University. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1918, pp. xiii, 310, \$2.00.) In this readable volume Professor Usher has done an excellent piece of work, that is timely in view of the approaching three-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. The story of the inception and the whole independent existence of Plymouth Colony is compactly and completely told. Its less familiar emphases are well defined by Professor Usher himself.

I have felt it possible to show that the Pilgrims were not subject to active persecution in England from Church or State; that Robinson's Congregation at Leyden was considerably smaller than most students have estimated; and that the really significant achievement was not the emigration itself, but the economic success of the years 1621 to 1627. Indeed, the Plymouth wills make it now possible to claim that the colony was an economic success in the literal sense of the word and that poverty and hardship did not continue at Plymouth as long as has not infrequently been implied (p. vii).

The first statement is perhaps too sweeping. Professor Usher shows that five members of the Scrooby congregation were summoned before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of the province of York, and one imprisoned. He makes it evident, however, that they were more leniently dealt with than was the common practice of the High Commission, and he makes the probable suggestion that the greater part of the persecution endured by the Pilgrims in England was from unsympathetic neighbors. Professor Usher's other contentions seem thoroughly made out.

Two minor errors may be noted. Speaking of the religious situation at the University of Cambridge when William Brewster matriculated in December, 1580, the author speaks of "Peter Baro, eminent as a Calvinist" (p. 8). That father of what was later to be known as Arminianism in England had, indeed, been admitted to the ministry by John Calvin himself; but his departures from Calvinism were so well known as to be subject to official complaint by 1581. Brewster can have got little Calvinism from Baro.

Speaking of the citation of the members of the Scrooby congregation before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of the province of York, Professor Usher says, "nor were any other persons than these named accused of Separatism or Baroism" (p. 20). One suspects that the author has followed the record, but that the record, if such, has, in the exercise of liberty of spelling, led to an error which needs correction. An accusation of "Baroism", in 1607, would be essentially one of Arminianism. What is intended is Barrowism, reminiscent of Henry Barrowe, the Separatist martyr of 1593.

WILLISTON WALKER.

A Selection from the Miscellaneous Historical Papers of Fifty Years. By Franklin Bowditch Dexter. (New Haven, privately printed,

1918, pp. 397.) Professor Dexter, who for fifty years has been a fruitful student of the antiquities of New England, Connecticut, New Haven, and Yale College, had no need to feel the modest hesitation expressed in his preface respecting the bringing together in one volume of these twenty-four valuable and interesting contributions to American history. Some have a wider scope, and some a narrower or more local, but Professor Dexter shows always a mind cultivated in general history and able to see and treat his themes in their relation to larger movements. This redeems his papers from mere antiquarianism, and gives them value to the historian. Especially well-known is his classical paper of 1887 on Estimates of Population in the American Colonies. The papers on the Influence of the English Universities in the Development of New England, on Some Social Distinctions at Harvard and Yale before the Revolution, and on Early Private Libraries in New England, are likewise valuable contributions, the fruit of ripe scholarship and intelligent appreciation of social conditions. The papers of more restricted range, on matters in the history of New Haven and of Yale College, or on the lives of various of their worthies, are alike marked by exceptional learning and a genial style. Dr. Dexter's minute knowledge of local details and of early New England history enables him, for instance, to make a most entertaining and informing paper on New Haven Two Hundred Years Ago out of the entries in an old day-book, 1707-1716, kept by the captain of a sloop which constantly plied between New Haven and Boston.

A History of the Penal, Reformatory and Correctional Institutions of the State of New Jersey, Analytical and Documentary. By Harry Elmer Barnes, Ph.D., Lecturer in History in Columbia University. (Trenton, MacCrellish and Quigley Company, 1918, pp. 655.) Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes has done much more than simply to write a chronicle. He has discovered the evolution of criminal codes and penal institutions from the settlement of the colony of New Jersey in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The penal system of East Jersey provided only a county jail system, under control of the sheriff, for detention rather than punishment or reformation; but the Quakers of West Jersey undertook to establish a prison system, having as its basis the work-house, with a view both to punishment and reformation. The work-house system first found concrete development in the Middlesex County work-house in 1768.

Mr. Barnes has exhibited the early struggle between the Puritan idea of jail detention and vindictive punishment, under which many offenses, including a fourth conviction for larceny, were made punishable by death, and the Quaker system of work-house imprisonment, for punishment, reformation, and instruction in industry. No central penal institutions were provided for during the colonial period. Corporal punishment, including death, whipping, branding, and the stocks were

almost exclusively employed as a punishment for criminals. There was no clear differentiation between the treatment of accused and convicted prisoners, or between the treatment of criminals, feeble-minded, and insane.

In 1796 the first criminal code adopted provided the death penalty for treason, murder, and petit treason, and the second offense of manslaughter, sodomy, rape, arson, burglary, robbery, and forgery, with long terms of imprisonment for arson, blasphemy, bribery, burglary, conspiracy, and perjury.

The first state prison, opened in 1799, was called a "Penitentiary House", but it had no reformatory features, and, after thirty years' experience, was pronounced a failure in an intelligent report in 1830. From that day to 1917, the state prison remained among the unprogressive prisons of the United States, in both its industries and its discipline.

The organization of the State Reform School for Boys in 1865, and the State Industrial School for Girls in 1871, were distinct marks of progress, though neither one of those institutions has yet attained a place in the first rank of juvenile reformatories.

The State Reformatory for Men at Rahway, opened in 1901, and the State Reformatory for Women opened at Clinton in 1913, represent modern ideas in their spirit and organization, though the Rahway institution has never been able to escape entirely from the original notion that it was an "intermediate prison".

The *Report of the Prison Inquiry Commission*, of which this *History* forms a part, is a vital document which has resulted in a complete revolution of the New Jersey state prison under which Mr. Burdette Lewis is organizing a new order of prison discipline and prison industry.

The Romance of Old Philadelphia. By John T. Faris. (Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1918, pp. 336, \$4.50.) The author has collected a series of stories, quotations, and illustrations of the life of Philadelphia to the end of the eighteenth century. They relate to the perils of the immigrants on the Atlantic and the discomforts of settling, the initial stages of government and business, the social, charitable, and educational interests of colonial days, church and marriage customs, the difficulties of correspondence and transportation, and various events of Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary days, ending with the last decade of the century, when the city was the seat of government of the new United States.

The selections are well made and interesting. It is hard to see the merit of the entire omission of the great store-house of such material, Watson's *Annals*, of which the author speaks in the preface. Most of the items will be new to the general reader and historians will find accounts with which they have been unfamiliar.

One wonders however whether this manner of treatment lends itself

to an accurate appreciation of colonial conditions. The events are often so disconnected with each other and with their historic setting, that their relation to the general situation is often lost. For instance, as one of many illustrations, if a few words had been added to explain the causes of the election riot of 1742 (p. 92) interest would have been added to the fact that there *was* a riot. Again (p. 153) if it had been mentioned that the master who inflicted such a severe punishment upon Israel Pemberton was the saintly Francis Daniel Pastorius, the "Pennsylvania Pilgrim" of Whittier, the narrative would have had added point.

Errors seem to be few. The letter said to have been written to *William Penn* in 1742 is evidently a mistake. It may be questioned also whether "the struggle with pioneer conditions in the midst of savages" was very severe.

The author rightly emphasizes these colonial days of Pennsylvania. It may have been a "holy experiment", but it was made with a heterogeneous population which soon adopted customs, modes of government, and ideals of its own, which make old Philadelphia unique among colonial cities. It is quite worth while therefore to have presented to us in such an attractive form so much of interest and historic value. In the extensive research, in the style of composition, and in the judgment displayed in the selections there is great merit.

I. S.

La France et la Guerre de l'Indépendance Américaine (1776-1783). Par le Capitaine Joachim Merlant, Professeur-Adjoint à la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Montpellier. [Bibliothèque France-Amérique.] (Paris, Félix Alcan, 1918, pp. ii, 194, 3.50 fr.) Toward the end of 1909 the Comité France-Amérique was formed in Paris. The purposes of this organization are stated in its publications thus:

To labor for the promotion of closer relations, economic, intellectual, artistic, and so forth, between the nations of the New World and the French nation; to establish a monthly review wherein to bring together the best available studies of the economic and intellectual life of the American peoples; to attract to France students and travellers from the two Americas and prepare them a cordial welcome; to encourage every enterprise calculated to make America better known to France and vice versa.

In carrying out this laudable programme, the Comité have undertaken the publication of several volumes on very diverse themes, one being a French translation of Mr. Croly's *Promise of American Life*, and another the volume before us.

Let it be said at once that notwithstanding this propagandist intention Captain Merlant has given us an excellent and valuable little volume, which, so far from suffering from this primary purpose, has probably gained in eloquence and grace of presentation. In general, the

work is an excellently ordered narrative of French naval and military participation in the War of Independence. The emphasis is on the personal side, and all the leading French figures in this enterprise, from La Fayette to Rochambeau, from D'Estaing to De Grasse, are sketched into the canvas with a most enviable skill in the selection of pertinent anecdote and in the difficult art of biographical portraiture. Nor do leading Americans of the time escape Captain Merlant's witty and illuminating pen.

The volume has, unfortunately, its Achilles heel—the paragraphs dealing with the diplomatic phases of the French participation. What is written on this topic, though Doniol's great work is cited as sponsor for it, is superficial, misleading, and at points positively erroneous.

Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the volume will speedily find its way into the hands of American readers in an adequate English version. The translation should have an index, which the present volume lacks.

EDWARD S. CORWIN.

The Life and Diary of John Floyd, Governor of Virginia, an Apostle of Secession, and the Father of the Oregon Country. By Charles H. Ambler, Ph.D. (Richmond, the Author, 1918, pp. 248, \$2.00.) Professor Ambler has made a distinct contribution to the knowledge of the Jacksonian era in presenting to the general public the *Life and Diary of John Floyd*. For twelve successive years, Floyd represented Virginia in Congress; and later he served as governor of his native state. Both in Congress and in the executive mansion, he demonstrated qualities of statesmanship and leadership, and in his celebrated report of 1821 on the Columbia Valley, arousing the latent interest of the nation, Floyd displayed prophetic vision.

In this volume Professor Ambler has given a sketch of Floyd's life and a transcription of the diary kept by Floyd from March, 1831, to February, 1834. Floyd, as many others, hailed Jackson as the leader of the democratic forces of the nation. But on Jackson's accession, Floyd, a stalwart supporter of states' rights, came into direct conflict with the President, and throughout his diary he freely discloses his antagonism to the Jacksonian administration. Determined to stand by his ideals, Floyd turned to Calhoun as the leader of the states' rights principles, and much new light is thrown on the actions of Clay, Calhoun, Van Buren, Jackson, Floyd, and Ritchie in their political manoeuvres for the campaign of 1832. Floyd believed that the country could only be saved by the overthrow of Jackson and so his diary reeks with denunciation of the Jacksonian administration. The Eaton affair, the clash between Jackson and Calhoun, the scandals of Washington society are portrayed in vivid and lurid language. The account, therefore, must be used with extreme caution.

The volume is singularly free of typographical errors, but the *Raccoon* did not take Astoria in 1812 but on December 12 (or 13), 1813;

and Nicholas Biddle published the *History of the Expedition of Lewis and Clark* in 1814 and not in 1811.

REGINALD C. McGRANE.

An English Settler in Pioneer Wisconsin: the Letters of Edwin Bottomley, 1842-1850. Edited with Introduction by Milo M. Quaife, Superintendent of the Society. [Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Collections, vol. XXV.] (Madison, the Society, 1918, pp. 250, \$1.50.) Although neither short nor simple the letters of Edwin Bottomley must be classed among the annals of the poor. In fact their publication is justified by the editor upon exactly this ground. History, he maintains, being chiefly "made by common men", can only be truly estimated by those acquainted with the lives of such. In this particular instance the intrinsic value of the record lies in the fact that it is remarkably detailed and complete. The writer was a comparatively well-to-do English factory-worker regularly employed in a mill where his father held the responsible position of manager. At the age of thirty-three, finding himself unable to assure a competence to his increasing family, he determined to risk their fortunes in what is still known as the English Settlement in Wisconsin. At this point the record begins, continuing in the form of letters written to his father usually at monthly intervals until his death in 1850. Unrelieved by a single ray of humor, they recount faithfully and minutely, sometimes even tediously, the incidents of the journey from Liverpool to Milwaukee and the subsequent experiences of the family in their new environment.

The book is of interest to the historian primarily because it presents a vivid and accurate picture of pioneer life in the Northwest during a period of rapid settlement and development. It gives authentic and specific information upon economic and social conditions which were the immigrant's chief concern. Equally significant to the historian is the information for which one seeks in vain. Notwithstanding the fact that Bottomley became a naturalized citizen immediately upon his arrival, the letters contain but one brief reference to political agitation in Wisconsin, while for all the English Settlement knew there had been no Mexican War nor was there a slavery controversy in the United States. Judging from these letters alone one might infer that education and religion were of greater import than politics, and that controversies between Catholics and Protestants foreshadowed a sharper conflict than the expansion of slavery into the West.

The editing has been done with scrupulous care. The capitalization and spelling of the original have been retained throughout, and textual emendations are surprisingly few. In lieu of punctuation which is entirely lacking in the original the device of spacing has been used to indicate the sentence structure.

MARTHA L. EDWARDS.

A Century of Negro Migration. By Carter G. Woodson, Ph.D. (Washington, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1918, pp. vii, 221, \$1.00.) That the recent migration of negroes to the northern states was not a new and strange phenomenon, but only an acceleration of a movement that has been under way for many decades, is made especially clear in Dr. Woodson's book. After describing such familiar things as the northward migration of fugitive and emancipated slaves and the various colonization schemes of the ante-bellum period, the author indicates a new phase of negro migration that grew out of the confused movements of the freedmen in the wake of the Union armies in 1864-1865. This attained such importance as to cause apprehension in some northern communities that they might be overrun with ex-slaves. Dr. Woodson also shows that in this period there was a counter-migration to the South of educated northern negroes, many of whom attained political prominence in the Reconstruction period. In discussing the negro exodus to the West in 1879 the author attributes this movement to two causes, the fundamental cause being economic and the immediate cause political. In this he is undoubtedly correct, but he seems not to attach sufficient importance to the work of such negro leaders as Benjamin (whom he incorrectly calls Moses) Singleton and Henry Adams. It was through the direct personal appeals of these men that a very large proportion of the negroes were induced to migrate to Kansas.

In his discussion of the recent northward exodus of negroes Dr. Woodson appears to be unduly pessimistic. He believes that the movement will prove injurious to the South, which "is now losing the only labor it can ever use under present conditions" (p. 178), and that it will not aid the negroes, whose maltreatment "will be nationalized by the exodus" (p. 180). He even maintains that the emigrant negroes "are not wanted by the whites and are treated with contempt by the native blacks of northern cities" (p. 186).

The work is not free from minor errors. For example, it was not the floods of the Mississippi River (pp. 169-170) but the freshets in Alabama and the Carolinas in 1916 that prompted the migration in that year not only of negroes but of whites as well. There have been no serious overflows of the Mississippi River since 1912, and the alluvial lands along this stream were perhaps less affected by the recent migration than any other section of the Lower South. Though the work sometimes reflects the strong prejudices of its author, as for example on pages 161, 162, and 166, it is nevertheless a valuable addition to the material dealing with the great American race problem. Its usefulness is increased by maps and diagrams based on the census.

WILLIAM O. SCROGGS.

History of the Civil War, 1861-1865. By James Ford Rhodes, LL.D., D.Litt. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1917, pp. xxi, 454, \$2.50.)

Now that hostilities abroad have ceased or abated, the attention of Americans is naturally directed to the war in which their fathers or grandfathers took part. This book, as Dr. Rhodes explains, is not an abridgment of his three volumes on the Civil War, but a fresh study of the subject in which he has used his book as one of many authorities, referring especially to the *Official Records of the Navies*, and to histories, biographies, etc., published since 1904. It embraces in a general narrative, an outline and discussion of military movements and engagements, and of the political events connected with them. Commencing with the election of Lincoln in 1860, the author gives a chapter on the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the rising of the North, its unpreparedness, and the first battle of Bull Run; then a chapter on the trouble with England over Mason and Slidell; three on political and military affairs up to the summer of 1863, one on Gettysburg and Vicksburg, one on the *Alabama* affair with England, etc., three mainly on military operations, one on life and conditions at the North, one at the South, and two on political and military affairs up to Lee's surrender, Lincoln's assassination, and the end of the war.

The political portions are treated in that bright and interesting style which made Dr. Rhodes's original work so attractive. It has been so carefully condensed that the style is even more lively; the language is clear, and has gained much in vigor and strength by the revision. His criticisms of civil affairs are based largely upon his own studies and observations; those of military affairs reflect the opinions of professional military men, many of whom took leading parts in the Civil War. He has shown great judgment in collecting and giving due weight to each. The narrative gives a clear perspective of the general course of military operations, but the accounts of battles are so brief that many of their salient features are lost. Sixteen very clear maps in color, mostly taken from those of the *Official Records*, are well drawn and show clearly the points named in the narrative. There is a good index. The sources are shown by the copious foot-notes and a well-selected bibliography.

This very attractive volume is just what is now required to give to the general reader a clear outline of the Civil War, and to point out to those who are now especially interested in the art of war precisely where detailed accounts and comments can be found about any part of that great struggle. It is well worthy of the welcome it has already received.

W. R. LIVERMORE.

A World Court in the Light of the United States Supreme Court. By Thomas Willing Balch. (Philadelphia, Allen, Lane, and Scott, pp. 165, \$2.00.) One naturally expects to find this book similar in purpose to the more recent volume of Dr. James Brown Scott on *Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union*; but

this expectation is disappointed by the author's conclusion that such a permanent international tribunal, able to judge successfully in all cases between nations, cannot be hastily erected by one conference of nations or even by one generation of humanity—but rather must result from a series of unsuccessful attempts.

The author explains that shortly before the World War he began this study to secure argument in favor of the early creation of a supreme court of nations as the easiest means of insuring international peace, but that he was gradually forced through his investigations to recognize limitations to the possibilities of such a tribunal.

The lack of some external force to drive selfish, earthly peoples to remain united he regards as the great difficulty in enforcing world peace. In the existence of the two sets of primary questions, *political* as well as *legal*, he indicates the crucial problem in establishing a world court. He doubts whether a world supreme court would have been more successful than a Hague tribunal *ad hoc* in composing the quarrel which precipitated the war of 1914, and concludes that the only way to compel obedience to decisions of a world court in all cases is to develop an international executive with enough power to enforce the decisions.

Mr. Balch urges that friends of peace "instead of trying to end war for all time by one stroke of magic by merely urging the erection of a Supreme Court of the World and a League of Nations to support it", should aim in a practical way to curtail by slow degrees the occurrences producing war, seek to eliminate probable sources of future wars, and try to transfer gradually as many as possible of political questions into the realm of legal questions.

J. M. CALLAHAN.

Why We Went to War. By Christian Gauss, Professor of Modern Languages in Princeton University. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1918, pp. xi, 386, \$1.50.) "As an American of South German blood," writes Professor Gauss, "I confess readily to an inherited dislike and distrust of the Prussian. . . . For this reason, in dealing with the immediate causes of the war, in my desire to be fair I have treated the evidence the more scrupulously." His volume substantiates both the confession and the claim. As his title implies, it is our entrance into the war which constitutes the chief theme of the work. Thus, seven of the ten chapters deal with the relations of the United States to the war, from the period of Strict Neutrality (ch. IV.) to the Final Challenge (ch. X.). He demonstrates at length that there is "absolutely no basis of fact for the accusation that in our interpretation of our rights as neutrals we favored England as against Germany; an excellent case could be made out to prove the contrary". The Cause of the World War is compressed into a single chapter of twenty pages (ch. II.). The result is that the historical background of the war is of a somewhat sketchy character. The description of Fundamental Antagonisms (ch.

I.), is, however, unusually good. It is in the conception of *das Deutschtum* that Professor Gauss finds

the secret of this war, of its deep-rooted origin, its progress, and its continuance . . . as the Mohammedan fought and died for Islam, the German is fighting for *das Deutschtum*. It explains Nietzsche and *Kultur*; it explains Pan-Germanism; it explains the push into the Balkans and the Bagdad Bahn. . . . *Das Deutschtum* is above our ideas of right and wrong. It is beyond good and evil. . . . It is the mystic conception of the mission, the power, and the privileges of the German people, which is to be realized by the German state.

Except for the "mass of the population which does not think", and another group, a numerically large but "fairly impotent party of protest", Professor Gauss holds these ideas to have been the property of the German people generally as well as of their rulers. Thus, as he says in his preface: "I have done what Burke said he did not know how to do. I have drawn up an indictment against a whole people for their complicity in the crimes of the rulers whom they have accepted." That is why, writing before August, 1918, he thought we should not hope for any revolt against the Kaiser.

In addition to older sources of information, Professor Gauss makes good use of the newer ones also, the Lichnowsky and Mühlon revelations, along with the pamphlets of the Committee on Public Information. The materials are handled with skill and sobriety of judgment, and the result is for the American general reader or younger student one of the best volumes on the war.

SAMUEL B. HARDING.